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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 4.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-In Dublin yesterday in murder or conspiracy were found against Tynan ("Number One"), Walsh, Sheridan and a dozen others of less note. ___ I wo hundred persons are said to have fled from County Armagh to escape arrest. = Sixty lives are said to have been lost by the burning of a vessel in the Pacific Ocean. = The Affirmation bill was refused a second reading in the House of Commons by a close vote last evening. = A fatal accident has occurred

in a Nova Scotia mine. DOMESTIC.-The State Legislature yesterday passed the Croton and the Ramapo River Aqueduct bills; the Assembly inserted a seventh commissioner, Parke Godwin, in the former bill and then receded from its action; the Senate killed the Pilotage bill and passed the General Surface Railway and the Harbor Masters' bills; the Legislature will probably adjourn this evening. Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines obtained a verdiet of nearly \$2,000,000 against the city of New-Orleans. John A. Neal, of Boston, was murdered in the Indian Territory. = A fatal explosion took place in the Refuge Oil Works at Vicksburg, Miss.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The Grand Jury made a presentment yesterday charging Police Captains Williams and Allaire with gross neglect of duty. === The indictments of Sheridan, Walsh and Tynan caused much talk among Irishmen. George T. Shaw, a clerk of the Mexican Central Railway, has fled after stealing from the company and from Alt Souls' Church. - John Wheeler's candidacy for the Tax Department has excited much opposition. === The exercises for the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge were discussed yesterday. = The sale of several thousand packages of adulterated tea was stopped by the Board of Health. === Thomas B. Pheby has been arrested on a charge of embezzling over \$50,000. === The Chamber of Commerce held its annual meeting yesterday. = Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains), \$2.67 cents. Stocks were fairly active and made considerable advances, but later reacted and closed feverish

with little or no gains. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy and partly cloudy weather, with oc- the right of asylum is one that is not to be decasional rains and higher temperatures. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 72°; lovest, 45°; average,

The Connecticut Legislature did a wise thing, before its final adjournment, in passing the act in favor of biennial sessions. The New-York body could stone in a slight degree for its iniquities by passing a like measure.

the sale of a quantity of adulterated tea vester- He is also represented as one of the paymasters day is commendable. There is a wide field for work of that kind by both the City and the State Boards of Health. A few practical steps of that | ing the case against Brady made this significant character will have more effect than volumes of reports on the subject of adulteration.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines is to be congratulated. After a lifetime chiefly devoted to litigation, she has won another success against the City of New-Orleans in her suit for nearly \$2,000,-000. The municipality, however, has not yet exhausted its resources for defence, as the case is to be appealed to the United States Supreme Court. Mrs. Gaines, we fear, will have to depend on posterity to collect the claim.

There are indications of another big strike in the iron districts. The Pittsburg conference of general paymaster and Walsh's successor in effective way in which the member for Northworkmen and manufacturers has failed to the supreme direction of the assassination or- ampton can be seated, and the Commons, by a agree on the subject of wages, and has ad- ganization, but he is also pointed out by them small majority, have rejected the measure.

ourned sine die. Over 100,000 iron-werkers were interested in the outcome of the efforts to reach an agreement on this subject. The strike last year caused a loss to the workingmen of millions of dollars and resulted in no good. It would be worse than folly in the preseut condition of the iron trade to repeat that

blunder. It is the President-not the Civil Service Commissioners-who is entrusted by the law with the appointment of a Chief Examiner. Whatever excuse the Commissioners have to offer for the selection of Mr. Keim, with all the facts now before him the President cannot evade the responsibility of the appointment, providing he makes it. This is one instance in which his tendency to delay filling an office may serve a good purpose.

Senators Jacobs and Grady ought to appreciate the dinner the pilots are to give them at Delmonico's to-morrow night. They have earned it, and at the same time the condemnation of every merchant interested in the commerce of the port. Their course in defeating the bill to reduce the unjust pilotage fees is in harmony with their entire legislative record. Having defeated a measure that would benefit the shipping interests, it was but natural that the Democrats should strive to impose a greater burden upon the business of the port by providing places for Democratic politicians as Harbor Masters. But such legislation has marked the whole course of this Legislature. The taxpayers will have cause to rejoice when it finally adjourns to-day.

The Police Commissioners cannot afford to ignore the presentment made yesterday by the Grand Jury. Captain Williams and Captain Allaire are charged with " lamentable incapacity or shameful neglect of duty," and their removal is recommended. There is little room to doubt the justness of that accessation. It does not reflect alone upon the police captains either. The Commissioners have ample power to compel respect for the laws. No captain or other subordinate could stand up a moment against the earnest determination of the Police Board to enforce the laws against gamblinghouses and for the regulation of the liquor traffic. But while the Police Commissioners are governed by political and personal considerations we may expect a continuance of the condition of demoralization and remissness condemned by the Grand Jury. Signs have not been wanting recently, however, of a reawakening of public interest in this subject. If it can be made to penetrate the Police Board and the District-Attorney's office, so as to compel those officials to do their duty, this will be a great gain for the metropolis.

The Democrats in the Legislature have shown little regard for the wishes of the Mayor and the citizens on the subject of an increased water supply. The Aqueduct bill has gone to the Governor with six commissioners named in the measure. An effort was made by the Republicans yesterday to amend the bill so as to give the Mayor the power to appoint a seventh commissioner, but the Democrats gave the proposition no support. The legislation on this subject has been marked by so much trickery, and so little respect for the demands of the taxpayers, that we shall not be surprised to learn that the bill, as finally engrossed, contains provisions not even approved by the Democratic legislators. The treatment of this whole subject ought to have taught a useful lesson to Mayor Edson. The very men whom he sought to propitiate, at the expense of the better public sentiment, when he came into office, are the ones who have defeated his excellent p'ans on the water question. Senator Grady, as the representative of John Kelly in the Senate, and M. C. Murphy, as the spokesman of Hubert O. Thompson in the Assembly, have been the ring-leaders in opposition to the Mayor. Those men acted on the orders of their respective bosses, as did the other representatives of the County Democracy and Tammany Hall. Mr. Edson's course in this matter meets the commendation of the public, and it ought by this time to be clear to him that he can gain nothing, directly or indirectly, by attempting to work in harmony with the spoils-hunters.

INDICTMENT OF IRISH REFUGEES.

The indictment of Tynan, Walsh and Sheridan by the Publin Grand Jury for murder will probably be followed by a speedy demand for their extradition. Two of these men are now known to be in the United States and there is every reason to believe that the third, Tynan, is also here. They are indicted for a crime designated in the Extradition clause of the Treaty of 1842, and the demand of the British Government for their surrender must be disposed of in accordance with the rigid requirements of international law. They are charged with murder and the evidence of their guilt must be produced, and it must be "such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed." It must be evidence sufficient to convict them here of the crimes of which they are accused, and if it be forthcoming it will be the public duty of "the examining judge or magistrate to ploys democratic agencies in appealing to certify the same to the proper executive authora ity, that a warrant may issue for the surrender the hostility of his enemies in the Commons. " of such fugitives." These are the requirements of the Extradition clause. We trust that there | prejudice. The Conservatives have perceived will be no disposition on the part of the United States Government to shirk their responsibilities, nor on the other hand to deal hastily or unjustly with the accused. The obligation to It has enabled them to harass the Governsurrender a criminal whose guilt can be established must be recognized. At the same time, nied unless the evidence of complicity shall be dresses to their constituencies as enemies of so conclusive as to satisfy an American court.

The evidence which has been brought to light during the recent criminal proceedings in Dublin bears heavily against only one of the three refugees. Walsh has been named by Carey, the informer, as one of the originators of the Assassination Club known as the Invincibles, of which the murderers of Lord Freder-The action of the city authorities in stopping | jek Cavendish and Mr. Burke were members. of the assassius, having given Mullett gold on one occasion. The Attorney-General in openreference to Sheridan: " A man named Sheridan, " who had been before the public in other capacities, disguised as a priest, and calling himself ' Father Murphy,' was to supply and send over arms, and arms came over in large quantities, including daggers, knives and surgical "knives." Carey has been responsible for this charge as well as for the inference that the package of knives displayed by Brady on the day before the Phoenix Park assessinations had been provided by Sheridan. The evidence the courage to vote with the Premier against Tynan has been more explicit. Not heretofore, have deserted him again. Mr. only is he represented by the informers as being Gladstone has proposed the only rational and

as having ordered the bloodshed in Phœnix Park. On the day before the murders he drove to the Park with Carey in Fitzharris's cab and met Brady, Curley and the other assassins; and a few hours after the murder, the details of which apparently he had arranged, Brady, Carey and others joined him at McCaffrey's house, told him how the work had been done, and showed him the bloody knives. His orders having been executed, he directed that the knives should be destroyed. This is the informer's evidence so far as it has been publicly disclosed. It would not warrant the extradition of either Walsh or Sheridan, and would not be

conclusive against Tynan. How much evidence is held in reserve it known only to the Dublin officials. Having failed to secure the extradition of Walsh from France, they will not be apt to renew the attempt in America unless they have stronger proofs of his complicity in crime than were previously presented. Sheridan, moreover, stands too near Mr. Parnell to be indicted without evidence of his guilt more substantial than an informer's inferences. If the extradition of one or all be demanded, the law must be allowed to take its orderly course and speedy opportunity be efforded for the production of the evidence against them. If it be evidence that would warrant their conviction for murder by an American tribunal, they must be sent to Dublin as public law and common justice require. There will be no occasion for making false and fautastic distinctions between murder and political offences, if the complicity of these refugees in the Phoenix Park crime can be established. They will be sent back as murderers. Nor will it be within the province of the United States Government to decide whether the Coercion act affords a guarantee of a fair and impartial jury trial or whether recourse may not be had to convictions by judicial commissions. The only law which our Government will need to consider is the Extradition law.

THE BRADLAUGH CONTROVERSY.

Charles Bradlaugh's enemies have surfeited his appetite for notoriety. The Affirmation bill, which was intended to admit him to the House of Commons, has just been defeated. Thrice returned for Northampton, a borough having the same right to be represented in Westminster which the remaining 651 constituencies enjoy, Mr. Bradlaugh has been deprived of his seat and systematically persecuted until he is now a conspicuous figure before the country. At the outset he expressed his contempt of the Parliamentary oath as having no binding force upon his conscience, and was allowed to take the affirmation, and to vote at his own risk, so far as legal penalties were concerned, pending a decision of the courts respecting the validity of affirmation. When that decision proved unfavorable, he offered to take the usual oath and professed that he could do so conscientiously The Conservatives, with the aid of a Liberal faction, refused to allow him to decide this matter of conscience for himself, and when he forced his way into the House and administered the cath to himself through audacity and stealth, they expelled him from his seat. Private members sought to exhaust his scanty fortune, if not his patience, through tedi ous litigations, by which he should be adjudged a bankrupt. One member brought an action in the Criminal Court by which he was menaced with imprisonment; another sought to make him responsible for blasphe mous libels which he had neither written nor published; and another protracted litigation has finally been disposed of by the House of Lords and the decision rendered that he is liable in heavy penalties for having voted without taking the oath of allegiance, but that the Crown alone has the power to prosecute him. These Parliamentary votes and law proceedings have not affected the main question at issue. Northampton, which has elected him three times in as many years, is entitled to representation, and if the Commons will not allow him to take the usual oath, it ought to seat him in some other nd to exempt him from the heavy penalties which he would incur by voting after affirmation. Why is it that a political mission has been

thrust upon Mr. Bradlaugh, the atheist, while other representatives, who are known to be without religious belief, have been suffered to take the oath in silence and without remonstrance? When Mr. John Morley appeared a few weeks ago for Newcastle-on-Tyne, no ob jection was raised to his repeating the oath, although he has never made any secret of his religious unbelief. Why has Mr. Bradlaugh been singled out for prosecution and expulsion, when in the Commons there are known to be many pronounced atheists, who attach no importance to the theistic oath? There are two reasons, one personal and the other political. The personal reason is that the member for Northampton is disliked and distrusted on other grounds than the unseemly and ostentatious display he has made of his atheism. By other classes of writings than those bearing on religious questions, he has contrived to bring himself into social disrepute; and in conducting his various controversies he has not hesitated to collect crowds about him and to resort to the arts of a political agitator. These personal offences against social ethics and the readiness with which he em-English working people have tended to excite But political considerations outweigh personal the advantage which they derive from this question, and consequently have sought to keep it open and to prevent a final settlement. ment by obtaining momentary control of the House whenever the Bradlaugh case was discussed, and to denounce the Liberals in adreligion who openly associate with a political leper. It has been a melancholy display of malignant and unscrupulous partisanship, and apparently it is to be prolonged until the general elections. Even if Mr. Gladstone, by his personal authority and oratorical triumph, had succeeded in forcing the Affirmation bill through the Commons, the Lords would have

thrown it out. It is a singular political situation which has compelled Mr. Gladstone to enter the lists as the champion of a man whose personal character is so repugnant to his own deep religious nature. Probably there is no other member of the House who regards Mr. Bradlaugh's atheistic opinions and breaches of social decorum with feelings of such utter detestation as he who has spoken most eloquently in behalf of Northampton's inalienable right to representation on that floor. The weak-kneed Liberals, who out of regard for the religious prejudices of cer-

What will be the next step in this singular

MR. SPEAKER CHAPIN. One of the most conspicuous failures and disappointments of the session is the Speaker. Last year he made a creditable record, and his elevation to the chair this year was regarded with general satisfaction, since the public had formed the impression that he was a fair, square, progressive young Democrat who would scrupulously respect the rights of the minority and use the large influence of his position to prevent vicious legislation.

But the record he has made as Speaker

demonstrates that he is a Reform Democrat of

the bogus braud. He has more deportment

than Spinola or " Tim " Campbell, but he is just

as narrow and shameless a partisan. His inangural address contained many sentences of ethical beauty, but he has done little or nothing to make good his words, and much to give the lie to them. To-day he is known by all those who have watched his course for what he is-a man with a veneer of political respectability who can be depended upon not to stand in the way of partisan rascality. Do we pronounce too barsh a judgment? Let any person who thinks so scan his action on the Apportionment bill, after Mr. De Witt, having presented the report of the Conference Committee, had the fingrant indecency to move the previous question on its adoption. Now, if Mr. Chapin was indeed a man that loved fair play, that believed that minorities had rights as well as majorities, that scorned to pass measures of large public importance by the methods of the political bulldozer, he would never have sat still and allowed DeWitt's motion to pass. But being what he is, it suited him to exhibit himself as the pliant tool of DeWitt and Murphy and the rest, by offering no opposition to that crowning outrage of the session. He either voted in favor of the motion or he did not vote at all-it does not appear which. Nor did his infidelity to fair play stop with his refusal to endeavor to prevent the previous question being ordered. He went a step further. He even denied to the members of the minority the poor privilege of speaking two minutes each in explanation of their votes. He evidently had his orders from his masters to see to it that the gag was thoroughly applied, and like a true slave of the ring he obeyed to the letter. In order that his conduct on the bill may be fully appreciated it is only necessary to call attention to one or two additional facts. This report of the Conference Committee on the Apportionment bill was to all intents and purposes the introduction of a brand new bill. No opportunity had been afforded for examining it, although it was confessedly one of the greatest of the public measures of the session. This was the bill that Mr. Speaker Chapin, without a word of protest on his part, allowed to go through under the party lash, every Republican on the floor having first been gagged by the previous

You stand aside, Mr. Chapin. Unless politics is simply a desperate game and fair play is but a sham, you will go out of the Speaker's chair to enter the pillory of public condemnation.

THE POCKET-PISTOL EVIL It is much to be feared that the action of the Harrodsburg Grand Jury in indicting Congressman Thompson for murder will " cast a gloom over the State of Kentucky. To Mr. Thompson the jury's action must have been a painful surprise. He has been led by the press of the State to think that in shooting down his supposed enemy like a dog he performed an heroic action. The Courier-Journal told him on the day following the shooting that "he could have done no less, and should have done no less," and assured him that he would "have with him in this dire bereavement the heart of every man, woman and child in the commonwealth." In this generous pledge of sympathy The Courier-Journal forgot to exclude the wife and family of the murdered man, and forgot also to mention that perhaps their bereavement might be as "dire" as that of Mr. Thompson. The Grand Jury has been less sympathetic and has not besitated to call the "bereavement" by the harsh name of murder. Their action is likely Thompson into a hero under the title of "Little newspapers, and in which Senator Voorhees. Congressman Finley and other statesmen were assisting by sending telegrams justifying the deed. The statesmen and newspapers appear to have spoken before they examined the evidence on the other side. The Grand Jury followed the more old-fashioned course of hearing both sides before forming an opinion.

Looking at the case from this distance it is difficult to see how any person of judicial mind could read the Thompson side of the case alone and not have grave doubts about the guilt of the man who was killed. The main witness against him is a woman whose own life is clouded with a scandal which separated her from her husband, and whose story of Mrs. Thompson's guilt bears upon its face many evidences of improbability. Her motives are far from being beyond suspicion, and the freedom and even eagerness with which she talks about the affair for publication are calculated to excite doubts about the truthfulness of what she says. By her own confession she was the first to tell Thompson of the alleged improper conduct of his wife, and she was in such haste to communicate the intelligence that she did not wait to see him but wrote the news to him immediately. Thompson evidently believed her implicitly; his wife says he was eager to believe ber, as he had been looking for an excuse to get rid of her. Be that as it may, he not only believed the story of his wife's guilt, but he refused to believe his wife's instant and emphatic denial, or to hold anything like a thorough investigation of the case. The alleged offence was committed in November last, and the woman who told Thompson of it says she only told him of a part of it at that time. He went to see her on April 24, and then she told him all she knew. The full effect of the revelation was demonstrated when Thompson immediately sought out his supposed enemy woman had completed her work. Now "she sits in an easy chair-an ideal of Southern beauty," dressed in a "rich brown walking suit trimmed with brocaded velvet to match and Russian sable, with golden crescents studded " with diamonds depending from her ears," and unfolds to the reporter " without hesitation the particulars of the frightful tragedy and the sad story of her own life." We are pleased to observe that the Grand Jury have withstood the pathos of this unfolding much better than the

Mr. Thompson in the meantime is going about with an indictment for murder hanging over him. He will now begin the investigation which he ought to have begun before he armed himself and sought Davis. It may be shown by the trial that he has killed an innocent guilty. But how much better it would have

in his pocket never does. From the moment he puts the pistol there he is on the lookout for a chance to use it, and if the chance does not come of itself, he will create it. Given a morbid disposition and a pistol, it is only a question of time when a murder will be evolved from the combination. The laws against carrying concealed weapons ought to be strengthened and ought to be enforced rigorously, and the sooner the public everywhere wakes up to the fact that morbid sympathy for offenders like Thompson and Conkling is a direct encouragement to crime, the better will it be for all of us. Thompson may not have killed an innocent man, but even if he has not, he has committed a serious offence against the peace of society and ought to be punished for it.

PNEUMONIA AND TYPHUS FEVER. Such bright warm days as yesterday form not only a comforting contrast to the weather of this backward spring, but have a direct sanitary value in their beneficial influence upon zymotic and contagious diseases in this city. The inclement weather which has prevailed during the last two months has been largely responsible for the increased mortality from pneumonia. In March, 1882, the weekly mortality from this disease ranged from 97 to 111, while in March of this year it varied between 110 and 128. In April, 1882, the number of deaths from pneamonia ran from 88 to 130, while last month the number varied from 96 to 134. The total of deaths from pneumonia for the ten weeks ending Saturday last is given as 1,134, against 947 for the similar period last year. As a recent number of The Medical Record says, " we must infer therefore "that there is either more pneumonia present "than usual, or it is of a more malignant "type." Nevertheless, The Record does not consider the number of cases sufficiently large to cause alarm. At present we can reasonably hope that we have seen the worst of the prolonged cold weather and sudden changes in moisture and temperature. The increasing warmth and evenness of the season may be expected to cause soon a marked falling off in the cases of pneumonia.

A similar effect will be produced upon typhus fever and other contagious diseases. The former is attributable directly to overcrowding and bad ventilation, while all contagions diseases are most rife in weather which induces unthinking people to keep their doors and windows tightly closed. Of typhus fever we have unfortunately an exceptional number of cases in the city-thirty-one in all-a larger number than since November, 1881, when twenty-seven were reported. But this is due almost entirely to one cause—the overcrowding at St. Stephen's Home for Children. It cannot be a pleasant reflection fer the managers of that institution that the last time public attention was directed to this disease it originated in a crowded lodging-house for tramps. Under such circumstances we might expect a total disregard of sanitary conditions, but not in a home for children. The first case of typhus fever for many weeks was reported in the second week of April, two cases more followed between April 21 and 28, and in the next week came twenty-six cases at St. Stephen's Home. Happily this disease has appeared here almost invariably in a mild form. But the necessity of the most extreme caution in avoiding chances of spreading the contagiou is emphasized by the fact that typhus fever was discovered last week in Boston, or rather in Somerville. There are at present only two cases in that city, one of which will probably result fatally. The last time that this disease broke out in Boston it was conveyed from New-York, and although its present origin is unknown there is a strong

chance that this has happened again. With due vigilance on the part of the Board of Health and with the advance of the season we tortunately can rest free from fear of contagious diseases. The past year has been exceptional in the freedom from smallpox, which is due to the energetic system of vaccination enforced in the winter of 1881-'82. The responsibility for continuing this immunity, now that the rush of immigration is beginning, rests largely with the Quarantine officials.

The testimony of the almanac was not needed yesterday to prove that spring had come at last. to interrupt the business of converting Mr. Its presence was made known to every sense, and it was notably visible in the luminous haze which Phil," which was going brisky forward in the mellowed every prospect and glorified every distance. It was one of those rare days when the River and the beights beyond, the broad Bay with its steadfast islands and wandering ships, the shining reaches of the Sound, and all the familiar prospects upon which the city looks out are inrested with a fresh charm, idealized, transfigured. Such an atmosphere is only seen here when every clod steams with the warmth and life of early spring.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, Michigan's new United States Senator, is said by Michigan politicians of experience to be a cultivated and refined gentleman, who will make one of the ablest representatives that State has ever sent to Wash-

In resigning the city editorship of The Troy Times Mr. John A. Sleicher, who was formerly manager of the State Press Association in this city, takes a final leave of journalism, and will henceforth de-vote himself to other business enterprises.

The Rev. Dr. George Williamson Smith, who sucseeded Dr. Leonard as rector of the P. E. Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, is still holding under consideration the call to the presidency of Trinity College, but the trustees of that institution now regard his acceptance as almost beyond doubt. Dr. Smith is now about forty-five years old, and was some years ago a chaplain in the United States Navy.

The Crown Prince of Germany is an earnest Freenason, and recently delivered an address before the Royal York Ledge, in Berlin, which caused a great sensation and draw forth much comment. The burdea of his remarks was that Freemasons should be more progressive, and that instead of clinging to old traditions, whose only importance is their an-tiquity, they should distinguish themselves by being in the foremost rank of seekers after new and liv-

The story of the designing young English woman who induced a curate to give her a "holy kiss," and had an instantaneous photograph taken of him at the moment of that interesting act, calls to mind a similar trick that was played on Mr. Chamberlain. President of the English Board of Trade. When and shot him. Whether rightly or wrongly, the Mr. Foster resigned the Irish Secretaryship there was expectation in some quarters that Mr. Chamberlain would be named to fill the place. The Irish members of Parliament were delighted, and delegated one of their number, Mr. Callan, whose convivial proclivities are well-known, to " coach " the expected appointee in all the ins and outs of Irish policy as viewed from the Land League platform. policy as viewed from the Land League platform. This Mr. Calian did, and for several days stuck to Mr. Chamberiain closer than a brother. Watching his opportunity, a photographer one day managed to take a capital picture of them as they paused for a moment in front of his office, engaged in eager conversation and arm-in-arm. Had Mr. Chamberlain really been appointed, the picture would have been published and sent broadcast over the country with the inscription: "The New Irish Policy—The Chief Secretary and His Confidential Adviser," to the great desight of the Torica.

WASHINGTON, May 3.-The State Departme been informed that owing to the bad health of Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister, he has decided man, and it may be shown that his victim was to spend the coming summer travelling in Europe. Señor Romero has obtained the necessary been to hold the investigation first. Yet this is precisely the thing that the man with a pistol Cunard line, which will leave New-York for Liver-

ter has recovered from his recent indisposition.

The reports of his illness have been greatly exaggerated. At no time has be been unable to attend to the business of the Department of Ju although he transacted part of it at his house ing the continuance of a rather severe cold, we his office was undergoing repairs.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The issue generated at Tewksbury does not breaten to develop into Presidential dimensions.

The man most talked about now in Republican circles as the party's probable candidate for Gov-ernor of Ohio is Judge Foraker, of Cincinnatti. A dispatch to The Chicago Trôune says that he served in the war with credit, has a wide reputation as an able lawyor, and as a judge has made an admirable record. He has been unwilling, however, to enter the field, but this rebeen unwilling, however, to enter the field, but this re-luctance is said to have been overcome recently, and he will allow his name to go before the convention. If the Republicans should nominate Judge Forsker and the Democrats Judge Hoadly for Governor the contest would turn largely upon the personal popularity of these two gentlemen in Cincinnati, where they both reside.

It is related of a colored congregation that it got rid of an obnoxious minister by sending him his resignation. Mr. Watterson seems inclined to try the same tactics in his war upon Mr. Kandall as a candidate for the Speakership. He says in *The Courier-Journal*:
"We have nothing but good will for Mr. Randall. But
we would risk our salvation upon the proposition that he
has no more show of election to the Speakership of the has no more show of election to the Speakership of the XLVIIIth Congress as the nominee of the Democratic Congress han we have ourselves. It discredits Mr. Randall, in our opinion, as a man of sense that he does not see this himself, albett, we have only the word of the Republicans that he is a candidate. He is reticent, as he should be, and, if he is the man we take him for, he will, at the proper time, signify his purpose not to be a candidate." Mr. Randall is so magnanimous and disinterested that he will doubtless att down at once and accept the resignation that Mr. Watterson so kindly sends him.

As the Democratic party will ask next year to be invested with the full control of the National Gov-ernment The Philadelphia Press thinks it only right to inquire what proof has been given of the party's ability to administer the trust faithfully. After examining the work of the Legislatures which have been controlled wholly or in part by the Democrats this year, that paper concludes: "At Albany and Harrisburg the Democrats have been incompetent; at Springfield and Indianapolis they were worse. The Illinois House has been broken up for days together by a deadlock in an election case, maintained by keeping a disreputable Republican member drunk at low resorts on Democratic whiskey. The Indianapolis Legislature was denounced on its adjournment by Democratic newspapers as corrupt, venal and disorderly—the worst known for years in a State cursed by bad law-making. The Harrisburg House has talked away nearly all its opportunities and most of its reputation. The Albany Legislature has been disgracefully partisan, has spit on Civil Service Reform and used its powers to pass party measures vetoed by a Democratic Governor." With such striking proofs of incompetency before them the people are not likely to trust the Democracy with any larger opportunities for mischief than it has now. up for days together by a deadlock in an election case,

GENERAL NOTES.

The trade in idols is unusally brisk in Birmingham, England. A thousand glass gods, which cost 37 cents apiece and sell for four dollars, have just been sent to Burmah

"Again the cat." Vincent Morgan, who inhabited a solitary but at the head of Grizzly Guich, near Helena, Montana, was recently awakened by the vigorous clawing of his faithful tabby just in time to escape thorough the window from his blazing domicile. The cat went with him.

Persons sitting quietly in various places of amusement in London have lately been aetonished at seeing a young gentleman sitting near them suddenly illuminated in a mysterious manner. ** moment's inspection has revealed in his button-hole a tiny incan-descent lamp which is supplied with electricity by an ac-cumulator carried in his breast-pocket. This unique ap-plication of electricity to the freaks of fashion suggests a new field for the ambition of "dudes."

Newstead Abbey has thrice changed hands since it became the property of Lord Byron. It was since it became the property of Lord Byron. It was sold, with the estate, by the poet to Mr. Clawton for \$700,000, and resold by the latter in 1818 to Colonel Wildman for \$475,000. The Colonel left no issue and the estate was sold after his death to Captain Webb, the present owner, who it is understood would entertain a reasonable offer of purchase. The place has been vasily improved since Byron's time, when it was in a miserable plight.

The Detroit Evening News of May 1 contains a description of what it declares to be the richest sait bed in the United States, situated at Marine City, in St. this announcement cum grano sulis, but the evidence presented by The News certainty indicates a vast deposit of fine, transparent sait. The ascertained depth of the bed is said to be 115 feet and it may be much greater, for at that point the drill was stopped. The past twelve months have been remarkable for discoveries of sait, and evidently the world is in no immediate danger of losing its savor. Clair County, Mich. It will doubtless be safe to take

A family of ten strangely assorted persons monopolized the attention of their fellow-passengers on a Lake Shore train last Monday. The father and mother dren, four boys and four girls, constituted four remarks able pairs; the individuals of every couple exhibiting a able pairs; the individuals of every couple exhibiting a striking resemblance to each other in site, form, feature and color, and a radical contrast to all the rest. "No, we are not a travelling museum," explained the father to an aged spinster, who asked for an explanation, "although I have been approached with incrative offers by showmen. Our make-up is queer enough, undoubtedly, to draw a good many, but I do not believe in parading the gifts of nature before the public for a financial purpose. No; we are going West to our farm."

PUBLIC OPINION.

A FEATURE OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

Prom The Washington Star (Ind.)

The most prominent feature developed by the preliminary skirmishing for the political battle of next year is that neither party is counting upon success as a result of its own merit and skill of management. Each is building more hope upon the weakness of the other than upon its own strength. The Republicans are calculating upon Democratic blunders as powerful agents in their behalf, and the Democrate are counting upon the continuation of the factional strife in the ranks of their opponents to give the Democratic ticket the vantage ground. This counting upon contingencies will doubtiess prove a disappointment all around. The Democratic blunders may not occur, and the Republican factions may unite. In that event, then, perhaps the parties will the forced to a contest upon issues that the country cas understand and appreciate.

understand and appreciate.

A TASK YET TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.

From The Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

When Secretary Frolinghuysen summarily withdrew the invitation to the American Peace Congress projected by President Garfield, approved by President Archur, and issued by Secretary Blaine, no public information existed as to the temper in which this invitation had been received before it was discourteously cancelled. The diplomatic correspondence about to be published at Washington proves conclusively that the invitation to take part in a Peace Congress to be held at Washington during the past winter met with a cortial acceptance where such action was least anticipated. Chili, whose Foreign Minister was able, a few weeks later, to gibe the special cuvy of the United States with his ignorance of Mr. Freilughuysen's astonishing withdrawsi, responded that the purposes of the Congress must meet the approval of all. Brazil accepted the invitation cordially; Venezuels, as was already known, took the same course. The leaser Republics of Centual America welcomed the opportunity, as might have been expected. Their powerful northern neighbor, Mexico, joined with Chili in declaring that "the object deserved the most sincere approbation and applause." The great work of Aablishing on this bemisphere a peace based on a common international law expounded by a joint tribunal would have gone backward. This great task, if deferred and delayed by the policy of this Administration, still remains a duty whose discharge must be demanded by the next National Republican Convention, when it shall make its own the policy which Adams begun, which Seward continuel, and which Garfield and Blaine endeavored to carry out.

NEW SCHEME FOR ELECTING A PRESIDENT.

NEW SCHEME FOR ELECTING A PRESIDENT.

Prom The New York Morning Journal.

THE TRIBUNE suggests that the Democrats nominate the following neket in 1884: "For President, —; for Vice-President, —," This, The Thimuse thinks, will remove all jealousies, and will be "a considerably stronger ticket than some of those that have emanated from Democratic conventions." This does not however, reach quite far enough. As amended by us it would draw out the full vote of both parties and show which of the two, independent of internal factional divisions, really has a majority in the United States. The Electoral ticket representing the majority would, of course, be successful. But what then?

To complete The Tribune's idea and make it practicable, we propose that each National Convention shall mame a list of candidates, the number being untimited on both sides. Then the candidates registered by the convention whose electoral ticket is successful at the polis shall meet in convention prior to the assembling of the Electoral College and draw lots for the nomination, the successful drawer to receive the electoral vote.

If there is any more equitable way of setting this voxed question, we should be pleased to see it suggested.

She's only laughing at these hits, And all this misdirected preachly She scorns to steep, but still outw The Bourbons by her over-reachly